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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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THE BIG IDEA (VI)

There is, in a certain type of metaphysics, a theory, or rather statement, that animals have a "Group" soul, and that the real test of difference between the animal kingdom and the human race is the individuality of the human soul. That is to say, the first "duty" of a human being is to dominate his relationship with the group soul.

This means, if it means anything, *that the supreme aim of evolution is differentiation, and that the determined effort to present human beings, and to treat human beings, as a collectivity, is the Sin against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no forgiveness.*

Now, this idea has a curious corollary. It implies that organisation is a descent—a retrogression. I do not think that it necessarily implies that organisation is inadmissible, *if done consciously and with full understanding by those who are organised.*

But it seems to me to offer a very important explanation of the inevitable degradation which accompanies large organisations. It is not human nature which is at fault—that is just exactly what it is not. It is the prostitution of human nature to a lower order of evolution—the group soul.

There is any amount of evidence to support this theory. Mobs, for instance. And our Great Men always appeal to mobs. And the behaviour of Functionaries—in private life and as individuals, decent fellows. In their Function, possessed of devils. Not because of their function, but because they assume powers not proper to that function, arising out of collectivity.

Evidently, an organisation which is expressly designed to make use of individuals without *allowing* them to understand the true object for which they are being used, is *inherently* Evil. It is a matter of no consequence whatever that it may have been founded by an idealist with an eye on the Millenium. That is why I am confident that the Devil is backing every horse in the race, at the moment. There is altogether too much drive for similarity in organisation to leave any doubt about that, and too much deception about its results.

That our present plight is due to organisation *per se*, is not, I think, open to discussion. Clearly there could be no war without it. Apart from the fact that such authorities as Elliott Smith are prepared to demonstrate that man is not naturally a combative animal, the specious and significant attempt to assure us that, on the one hand, war is good for us and on the other, is merely logical expansion of a quarrel between two small boys, is consciously false. A quarrel between individuals proceeds from something inside them. A modern war is a collective prize fight, promoted by outsiders for the benefit of themselves and the destruction of the contestants, who would much prefer not to be involved,

and would not be, if they were not "organised."

Organisation, is in fact, magic. It is the evocation of an elemental force, and it is much easier to evoke elemental forces than it is to control them or lay them. I have very little doubt that the necessity of a "circle" for the production of spiritistic phenomena is simply an example.

I would ask anyone who considers that this approach to the problem of world disaster is "fanciful" and "impractical," to pause a little. There is, for instance, a large and growing body of opinion which allots an important share of responsibility for the present world war to "the Jews"—not, in the main, to specific Jews acting individually, but to the collectivity of Jews, although common sense and common experience informs us that, whether we like Jews or not, it is absurd to suppose that the average Jew spends any considerable portion of his time trying to arrange a World War. But that does not dispose of the matter.

It is beyond doubt that biologically, the Jews, by their close intermarriage, have a group or race consciousness which is perhaps unique. Over and above this factor, as one of their number, Judge Jerome Frank of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, remarked in a recent article "... it is not generally understood that the traditional Jewish religion—orthodox Judaism—is not merely a religion as that word is usually understood. Unlike the other religions with which Americans generally are familiar, its spiritual values and ethical principles centred about, and were intertwined with a body of Jewish customs handed down from ancient times, which covered minutely every detail of living. The ancient customs were codified as rules of law. And they were not merely codified; they were Godified. ... the Jews believed that God had enjoined them, as his chosen people, always to adhere to those social habits. Heine called those Jewish laws 'the Portable Fatherland.'"* Although he does not say so, Judge Frank is obviously not referring to the so-called Old Testament; he is referring to the Talmud, which regards the non-Jew as cattle.

The Jews had a secret tradition, the Cabala, which was a magical treatise, or what we should term, in our modern vocabulary, a treatise on the psychology of the sub-conscious. I have little doubt that the Talmud so organised the Jews that the Masters of the Cabala were able to use them as one unit, and that it was both unnecessary and undesirable that the great majority of them should be conscious of this use.

Secret Societies all follow the same pattern. Hence the vigorous and entirely sincere and in his case, justified claim made by the ordinary Freemason, in England, that there is no politics in Freemasonry. In 1852, Disraeli wrote:

"It was neither parliaments nor populations, nor the

*Red-white-and-blue Red Herring by JEROME FRANK.

course of nature, nor the course of events, that overthrew the throne of Louis Phillippe . . . the throne was surprised by the Secret Societies, ever prepared to ravage Europe.”

—Lord George Bentinck, p. 552.

Whether Disraeli told all he knew, is something else, again.

The point that I am anxious to make is that it is just as useless to approach this problem of the true nature of organisation by appraising the great mass of the organised, whether Jew or Gentile, as it would be to assess the banking system from your knowledge of your local bank clerk. Or even someone much more important. I notice a significant statement on the part of the Chairman of the Midland Bank, that their part in Finance is “technical.”

The problem is simply this. Is it true, as has been stated in many well informed quarters, that all visible Governments are mere executives of a dictated policy? If that is so, then the Dictators of this policy are the Arch Criminals for whom we are looking, and are responsible for the misery of the ages. And our task is to find a method by which the War can be turned upon its Authors.

Before leaving this aspect of the matter, I may perhaps introduce a personal experience.

Some years ago, certain financial proposals I had made were put before a British Cabinet Minister of the inner ring, by an influential intermediary. The reply received, of which I have an extract, was: “Whether Major Douglas’s proposal is sound in theory, I do not know. It is a matter of little consequence. I can assure you that no British Government would remain in Office for three weeks, if it attempted to put it into practice.”

Nevertheless, as I have suggested, I believe that it was the fear of British revolt against this Occult Power which produced a decision to confront us “with war, or the threat of war.”

We have chosen war.

(To be continued).

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C.S. Douglas

No Man’s Land

“Ireland, that is to say the island containing two governments, two traditions, and two religions, is to-day divided against herself . . . upon the partitioning of the island by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 hang all the recent grievances and grudges of Eire against England.” Such is the opinion of Arthur W. Bromage, Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, and Mary C. Bromage, of the same institution, who have jointly prepared a paper on Eire’s neutrality in the present war, and published their findings in the November 1941 issue of the Carnegie series known as *International Conciliation*. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, the director of this publication, and President of Columbia University, is, according to his works, a staunch advocate of Federalism, i.e., a strong central government. The recent International Labour Conference was held in the august precincts of Columbia University. International Labourites are equally advocates of strong central governments.

It is perhaps no accident therefore that Professor Butler should have chosen to publish a paper which ascribes all

the thousand ills that Eire is heir to, to the fact that there are two (weak?) and not one (strong?) governments on that green island. The Bromages maintain that the only thing the people of Eire can agree upon is that they want an end to partition. But they disagree as to methods of obtaining their unitary objective, and also, we imagine, about the time when Unity should be effected. Not before ‘all this is over,’ presumably, for Ulster is at war, and one of the many things that the Irish cannot make up their minds about, is precisely whether it would be a good or a bad thing to give up their neutrality. (“Who are the Irish neutral against?” certain facetious persons have been heard to mutter). And then there are those Irish ports: as the Bromages have it, “Anglo-Irish relations do not stand forth in black and white, nor are the ports in themselves an uncomplicated question, capable of a simple yes or no answer.”

Perhaps some consideration of other influences, ignored by these American investigators, which were at work during the period preceding that partition which they consider so fatal, would help to transform the rather confused picture they have painted into something more in nature of a study in white and black.

In the spring of 1932 M. Francois Coty, French multi-millionaire and political director of the daily *Le Figaro*, wrote a series of articles on the rise to power of the Jewish firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. On the Irish question he had several interesting observations to make:

“Finally, the Irish struggle to break away from England, is generally associated, in the public mind, with de Valera . . . so that few would expect to find in this attempt, whose political consequences are so incalculable, the work of a secret agent of ‘Kuhn, Loeb and Co.’ Yet this is only too certain, as we are going to show.

“The agent in question is a Zionist Jew, of Lithuanian origin, named Robert Briscoe. He was brought up in a Jewish district of Dublin, where he received ‘the same Hebrew education as all Dublin Jewish children get,’ and soon penetrated into the most extreme sections of the Irish Nationalists. Having some knowledge of banking matters, he became in a way the ‘Treasurer’ of de Valera’s party; and within a short time his colleagues came to rely upon him to procure the resources needed for the ‘agitation,’ then at its height.

“Up to this period the resources had come from Germany . . . but Briscoe managed to increase these resources tenfold by the amounts he drew from the United States. Ostensibly these subsidies came from ‘Irish Americans,’ but their exceptional volume and regularity coincided with the period when this ‘Irish’ Jew got into touch with the Jewish banks of America. The money ‘put up’ by ‘Kuhn, Loeb and Co.’ enabled Briscoe to organise an important contraband in arms and munitions in Germany, and enabled the Irish Nationalists to support the insurrection.

“After Ireland had been granted self-government, de Valera’s party refused to accept the new regime, and recommended war against the Irish government. Briscoe was one of the keenest of the new insurgents, and acquired a decisive influence on its leaders. Once again it was he who obtained the funds necessary for the civil war.

“When de Valera’s faction had been defeated, in a military sense, and had transformed itself into a Parliamentary Opposition, Briscoe was one of the most prominent members and never ceased urging extreme measures. The

success of de Valera in the recent elections, is largely his work, and none is more bitterly opposed to 'the Oath of Allegiance' than he. Briscoe is more embittered in his hatred of the English than the Irish themselves.

"Of him *The Canadian Eagle*, a Montreal Jewish daily, for October 6, 1931, says 'Briscoe is an Irish Jew, for whom the Irish government is not sufficiently Irish. Nevertheless Briscoe is a good Jew. He is a member of one of our orthodox synagogues, at times takes part in the offices, is interested in the Zionist movement, and sets a Hebrew emblem upon his door.'

After the foregoing had appeared, Count O'Kelly of Gallagher, Irish minister in Paris wrote to Mr. Coty, suggesting that "the perfect good faith" of the latter had been misled. M. Coty wrote to Count O'Kelly, noting that the Count admitted that it was true that Briscoe, during the war with England, did buy arms in Germany. M. Coty went on (*Figaro*, May 28, 1932):

"We regret to have to maintain all our assertions as to the origin of the subsidies, which enabled the Irish insurgents to maintain the war for several years... Unembarrassed by the need for discretion which constrains Count O'Kelly, we can state definitely that the funds collected in Ireland were trifling; the Irish Republican Army... relied [for their equipment] upon considerable sums which came to them from the United States, and we can state definitely that these sums came to them generally through the American Express Company, who had opened an account for the Irish Revolutionary Government. The financial journeyings of Robert Briscoe cannot be denied; they were punctuated by 'Public Lectures,' delivered for propagandist purposes.

"As to Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Republican Army, whose memory Count O'Kelly evokes, we admit that Briscoe did indeed play an important part in his life; he was a member of the extremist faction who condemned the Irish leader to death, because he was considered too moderate, and who had him assassinated.

"Since the question of Robert Briscoe interests Count O'Kelly, and since as Irish minister in France he probably has access to the Archives of the Police in Dublin, he should apply there. Should he do so, we will be surprised if he does not find there a document, which was seized recently, and which may, perhaps, change his opinion as to the 'Irish Patriotism' of Mr. Briscoe. It is a letter addressed by Briscoe to Sean Dowling, one of the heads of the Communist Party in Ireland, and reads as follows:

Dail Eireann, Tigh Laighean
Baile Atha Cliath

Saturday, September 26, 1931.

"Mr. Sean Dowling,
4 Harbour Tow,
Cobh.

"My dear Sean,

I have just returned from a trip to London, and amongst the various visits which I have made, I approached the Russian Consul about persons who interest you. He had not received the list which we sent earlier, although he has my previous correspondence. He promised me that he would submit the question to Moscow, faithfully, and at once, and would ask them to examine it immediately. This is to let you know that I did not lose sight of this business. Hoping that you are well, and expecting to see you shortly. Yours etc., Robert Briscoe."

"Evidently Briscoe's relations are extensive: Kuhn,

Loeb and Company in the West, and Moscow in the East... And, pre-occupied with events in Ireland, do the English ever suspect the role played by the financiers, who sport with the world, in the re-opening of this wound in the Empire's flank?" is M. Coty's final comment on the Irish question.

Since the outbreak of the war, Eire has been as much out of the news as Mr. de Valera's native country (he was born in New York, the son of an Irish mother and a 'Spanish'—presumably Portuguese—Jewish father) has been in the news. After the collapse of France, the headquarters of the 'French' Grand Orient, which has played so prominent a part in all the French revolutions, were said to have been established at Cork. This particular, and very persistent, rumour is not mentioned by the Bromages, but their report contains one or two pieces of information which, in view of the revealing facts set out by M. Coty, may be of some interest.

The subversive activities of the I.R.A., the latter-day edition of the old Jew-controlled affair of the same name, grew in intensity and violence in the months preceding the outbreak of the war, and de Valera, now changed from trouble-maker into trouble-quencher, lost no time in seizing the pretext of the war to try to curb their activities: "Danger," de Valera announced to the world, "now threatens from within as well from without," and we are told that German saboteurs found very fertile ground for their work among the members of this 'Fifth Column.' Something drastic had to be done, and de Valera therefore abolished the fundamental liberties of his 'home-ruled' subjects by setting up trial under the military, from which there is no appeal and from which the death-sentence may ensue. The alliance between the 'Irish Republicans' and Germany continued its sinister work as unashamedly as ever, although this, according to Arthur and Mary Bromage, "only partially appears from the meagre news-paper items." At one moment Dr. Hempel, the Nazi Minister at Dublin, was rumoured to have protested successfully against Dublin's black-out as an un-neutral act, with the result that German bombers some time later found the city's lights merely cowed!

It was the stray visits of these German bombers, together with the news of the liquidation of the remaining 'neutral' countries on the Continent, which precipitated some of those social changes which we have been informed can only take place in Britain, "during the war, or under threat of war." Organisation flourished: by midsummer, 1940, about one out of every four men between 18 and 62 were enrolled in some unit or other. Regional and County Commissioners were appointed, mainly from the Civil Service; sign-posts were removed, etc., and by 1941 250,000 men of Eire were mobilised, but Eire's artillery was "limited to a few heavy tanks and guns, her air-force to some planes, not of the latest design," and her navy consisted of a few vessels.

The conclusion is only too obvious: the regimentation of the Irish people is the only certain end of the steps taken by Mr. de Valera's 'neutral' government. We have seen that the pretexts for this regimentation were firstly the present activities of the successors of the Jew-controlled movement which brought Mr. de Valera into power, and secondly, the activities of Hitler's other Fifth Columnists and his bombers. The history of Eire's 'neutrality' would therefore seem to furnish another link, if one was necessary, in the long chain of evidence that 'Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy.'

B. J.

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Centralisation of Control of Morale

Agitation for the establishment of some sort of cartel in the drug-manufacturing trade has resulted in the formation of the Therapeutic Research Corporation of Great Britain Limited.

The founder companies are:—

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.
 British Drug House, Ltd. (I.C.I.)
 Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.
 May and Baker, Ltd. (originally U.S.A.)
 The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.

According to *Nutrition and Therapeutics*, products evolved as a result of research sponsored by the T.R.C. will be marketed and sold by the constituent Companies under a common name, preceded or followed by individual trade marks.

The journal 'makes no apology' for reiterating the principal objects of the new Corporation. They are stated to be:—

(a) To provide for the co-ordination and extension of research with a view to accelerating the discovery of new substances for the service of therapeutic and preventive medicine; to ensure proper collaboration with practitioners in the introduction of new medicinal substances; and to assist in the advancement of the art of medicine by the subsidisation of research on a broader and more rational basis than has so far been possible in the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

(b) To provide for the pooling of manufacturing facilities, where desirable.

(c) To enable the industry to co-operate more effectively in national planning by presenting to the Government through its appropriate organisations the pooled knowledge and facilities acquired by the constituent companies.

"The more effective prosecution of research"? Impeccable! But "More effective co-operation in national planning" may be peccable or impeccable according to the policy informing the planning. Presumably this will concern the people's Government more than it concerns the T.R.C. of G.B. Limited, just as financial policy concerns the people's Government more than it concerns the Governors and Company of the Bank of England.

It is therefore to the people's Government that any question which arises in the public mind should be directed, and not to the promoters of the Corporation which hopes to co-operate with the Government.

A correspondent raises the following questions:—

Why do the doctors of the Ministry of Health differ from the doctors of the House of Commons concerning the adequacy of vitamins distributed?

Has recent research made it easier to control diseases which have their origin in deficiencies in the diet?

Has recent research made control more expeditious?

To what extent do diseases due to deficiencies in the diet affect the vigour and determination of those subject to them?

To what extent, if any, do they depress morale?

And the powers of 'minding' your own business?

Do deficiencies in the diet, when the effects are fully established, encourage that "free expression of constructive criticism upon which the preservation of a great democracy depends"?

Are Members of Parliament subject to deficiency diseases like ordinary people?

And what about "the Government"?

T. J.

PLAN FOR "FORWARD"

Mr. Tom Johnston, Secretary for Scotland, and like all Socialists, full of views on the disposition of other people's business, thinks "the Government" should take over all building for ten years after the war.

As an alternative, we suggest that "the Government" take over *Forward*, the Socialist paper of which Mr. Johnston was Editor, and place it under the direction of Mr. A. P. Herbert.

The industrial resources of the United States are so "big" and so well organised that there is every prospect that they will be pouring out enormous quantities of the tanks used in this war, in time for the next war, which will use rockets. (No, Clarence, not "rackets").

It is almost unanimously agreed by Planners that it is very bad for people to have "a high standard of living." As Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker says, "No living inhabitant of the Soviet Union has been Corrupted by ease or luxury."

Then why are we bothering about post-war production?

First Socialist: "If you had two houses, you'd give me one, wouldn't you?"

Second Socialist. "Of course I would."

F.S. "And if you had two pigs, you'd give me one, wouldn't you?"

S.S. "Er—I have two pigs."

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat now consists of Major Douglas (Advisory Chairman), Dr. Tudor Jones (Deputy Chairman), Miss E. S. Edwards (Secretary and Editor of *The Social Crediter*), Mr. Hooton (Treasurer), H. E. (Overseas and Organisation), H. R. P. (Technical), Mrs. Palmer (London), Mr. Galway (Revenue), and Messrs. Turpin, Golder and Gaudin.

MYSTICISM AND POLITICS

Grey Eminence. By Aldous Huxley. (London: Chatto and Windus, 1941. 15/- net.)

L'Eminence Grise was the name given to François Leclerc du Tremblay to distinguish him from his scarlet-robed master, *L'Eminence Rouge*, Cardinal Richelieu.

François became that Father Joseph upon whose grave-stone, in the Church of the Capucins, a few days after it was laid, an unknown hand had chalked the distich:

*Passant, n'est-ce pas chose étrange
Qu'un démon soit près d'un ange?*

In the next grave, near the altar steps, already lay the body of Ange de Joyeuse, the gentleman friar who had admitted François into the order. Mr. Huxley remarks (they are the last words of his book) that it is always easier to make an epigram about a man than to understand him. The statement itself savours of the epigrammatic, and since it embodies a condonation, which is the final, astonishing, inversion of the terrible lesson which all but the close of Mr. Huxley's scholarly work drives home, it is well to bear this in mind. *Demon est Deus inversus.* At the close of his book, Mr. Huxley is face to face with the problem of arresting the inversion process, and, like all others who retreat from Social Credit, the only means he can suggest for ridding ourselves of it is to saddle ourselves with more of it. "Though the attempt to substitute goodness politics for power politics may never be completely successful, it still remains true that the methods of goodness politics combined with individual training in theocentric theory and contemplative practice alone provide the means whereby human societies can become a little less unsatisfactory than they have been up to the present." The only flaw, apparently, which Mr. Huxley can see in the policy of Father Joseph (a man who came to be regarded as "capable of every crime and treachery") was that he made the mistake of receiving direct authority from heaven for brewing the poisons of society instead of receiving, from the same source, power and authority for such an "intransigent theocentrism" as Fox's, which produced an 'antidote' working quietly throughout the two hundred and seventy five years' existence of the Society of Friends.

Poison and antidote are merely figures of speech which vary in use with the circumstances. Let Fox get the upper hand, with his quiet ways, and Father Joseph's immense industry might provide 'the antidote.' The suggestion may tempt Mr. Huxley into a penetrating study of the political sequellae of Quakerism. If it does, it may become apparent to him that *all* efforts to *LEAD* communities "along a political short-cut into the kingdom of heaven on earth" are illusory, "so long as the human instruments and material of political action remain untransformed." "The potentiality of knowledge of, and union with, God is present in all men and women." Very well; then why should the "first aim of the theocentrics" be "to make it possible for any who desire it to share *their own* experience of ultimate reality"? By definition, possibly, ultimate reality must be the same for all; but it doesn't follow that one individual experience of it must match another's. Provide as much opportunity as you like for increasing the individual's access to 'ultimate reality (isn't all reality ultimate?); what is required to remove the 'poison' of society is to make it possible for anyone who desires it to *realise his own* intuition of reality.

That is to say: to experience reality, and not to receive reality as hearsay from someone else, whose only legitimate business is finding the Kingdom of Heaven for himself, and a stiff job it seems to be, mystic or no mystic! Every mystic is not necessarily a power politician; but every power politician is a mystic of sorts. The inversion of the Diety which he invariably accomplishes is not necessarily an essential part of mysticism; but it is rather a property of that power which, while human society has lasted, has hitherto perverted all things to its will. The simple practicability of the miracles recounted in the New Testament, with their direct reference to immediate, material human needs, as well as the emphasis upon a carefree and joyous mind, is in sharp contrast with the masochistic settings of the 'seers' who see in Christianity everything but its freedom, who prolong their days and make restless their nights to take more heed for the morrow, and who strain through cruel disciplines to touch the hem of ecstasies which perhaps the lilies know without strife. *Conabor* (I shall strive) is the motto of schools; but the New Testament tells us not to strive, but to be perfect, which, perhaps, means to be perfectly one's self. It rather seems as though Christianity were, in its essentials, a protest against all this holiness that is so hard to reach and unprofitable to endow with power.

And so to Father Joseph.

He was born on November 4, 1577, eldest son of Jean Leclerc, Chancellor of the Duc d'Alençon and of Marie de La Fayette, whose family belonged to the landed nobility. As he emerged from boyhood, he lived in "nobody could discover what private world of his own." He loved his father and mother passionately and was deeply attached to home, servants, dogs, horses, pigeons, ducks, falcons. An iron wall of reserve hid from view consuming passions of the opposite kind. He is brought down to the dinner table, told to stand, obeys; the guests ask him simple questions. One, however, has a double meaning unnoticed by the child, and the childlike answer raises a laugh. With tears in his eyes, he sits down forgotten. Suddenly, may he tell them something? "Smilingly, the guests prepare to heckle and to applaud. After the first few words their faces become serious. . . . The little boy is telling them a story he has just heard from one of the servants of the house, the story of the Passion. He tells of the scourging, the crown of thorns. As he describes the crucifixion, his voice trembles and, all at once, he breaks down into irrepressible sobbing. . . . For this unhappiness there seems to be no consolation." At eight he left home at his own wish, because his mother was spoiling him, *qui en voulut faire delicat*. A spartan. At the age when Juliet loved and died, he was left for a time in the gay household of a neighbour and saw there a girl of his own age. Eight years later, when a Capuchin novice, he wrote of her: 'Her whole face shone, her looks darted lightning.' He 'had no eyes but for her—his ears were deaf to every utterance but hers; he had given her all his heart, and except in her could he find no rest.' But she "stood in the way of his prayers, filling the whole field of inward vision, eclipsing God." And suddenly he saw himself:

*. . . a party in a parlour,
Crammed just as they on earth were crammed,
Some sipping punch, some sipping tea,
And all as silent as could be,
All silent and all damned.*

His sudden pallor attracted attention, and he was taken to the open air. He suggested they should all go into the church. "Kneeling there, before the altar, he felt within him the pull of two conflicting loves, profane and sacred. Beside him knelt the girl whose pretty little face his own passion had transfigured till it shone for him, like the face of one who had seen God." He saw "Christ's feet nailed to the cross."

This "painful state of things lasted four months." Then, in a paroxysm of intense thankfulness at the preservation of his mother's life (he had come near to killing her accidentally with an arquebus) he broke the spell and, at the same time, "conceived a real horror of women in general and of the love of the sexes." "They should only be visited like wild beasts, whom one is content to see without approaching."

(To be continued)

PARLIAMENT

FEBRUARY 10.

Oral Answers to Questions (33 columns)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

SMALL TRADERS

Captain Sir Ian Fraser asked the President of the Board of Trade whether consistent with the national interest, he will do everything he can to sustain in business as many as possible of the small shopkeepers who are efficient, in view of the valuable services they render?

Colonel Llewellyn: The Retail Trade Committee, are about to consult trade organisations on the best way of dealing with the problems inevitably confronting all classes of shopkeepers at this time. I realise to the full the good service which efficient shopkeepers perform for the community, and I can assure my hon. and gallant Friend that, consistent with maintaining the full war effort, I will do what I can to help them.

POST-WAR PLANNING

Major Sir Edward Cadogan asked the Minister without Portfolio whether he will give an undertaking that, in the appointment of any Royal Commission or Departmental committees concerned with post-war planning, local authorities shall have adequate representation thereon?

The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Greenwood): I agree that any Departmental Committee considering post-war problems which affect the interests of local authorities should be fully apprised of the views of such authorities, either by direct representation or otherwise, and I should be prepared to recommend a similar course in the case of a Royal Commission on such problems.

MINISTER OF PRODUCTION (DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES).

(7 columns)

The Prime Minister:... We are not now creating a Ministry of Munitions of nominally one Department under

(continued on page 7)

The Pursuit of the Primary Requisite

Goods and services can be produced in abundance and the money system is a mechanism for their distribution, consisting in the arrangement of figures in books (accountancy) and of the tickets we call "money." If the objective of those who manage the money system were to distribute goods for individual use and enjoyment that could be easily accomplished; certainly more easily than the manufacture of goods or the provision of services. But as judged by what we see around us, the individual (war or no war) is not in secure possession of this abundance. Therefore the objective of those who control the money system is not to distribute goods and services. Their objective is to control the individual. The customary form of this control is make the supply of money dependent on "work" and at the same time to encourage the development of science and mechanism to reduce the supply of work. Machine guns are an alternative.

Those who manage the money system have thus constituted themselves as the Antagonist from whom the individual must wrest his freedom. The primary requisite of this antagonist is to obtain in the adjustment of economic and political structure such control that by its exercise no individual can avail himself of the benefits of science and mechanism except under licence from the antagonist. By this control the individual is placed at such disadvantage that, in common with his fellows he is compelled to accept, with decreasing freedom and in complete dependence, such projects as are set before him.

From 1918 to 1933 social crediters laid a foundation of information as to the money system and what could be done about it. Permeation was widespread, and from it sprang numerous periodicals and frequent pronouncements by those in the public eye. In 1934 (at Buxton) Major Douglas suggested that the time had come for definite action. Since then this has taken many forms, but the underlying objective has been and remains that stated in *Economic Democracy* in 1918:—

"The primary requisite is to obtain in the adjustment of the economic and political structure such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual can avail himself of the benefits of science and mechanism; that by their aid he is placed in such a position of advantage, that in common with his fellows he can choose, with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project placed before him."

Action has thus always been directed towards the assumption of this control by the individual, in other words for individuals to control their own institutions (whether these are cricket clubs, banks or parliaments) in POLICY, i.e., in aim and direction—leaving it to the specialist, whether in finance or other technique, to carry out that policy.

Any who wish to attain social credit should master the paragraph quoted, for the gist of the matter is in it. During the last two years Major Douglas has written many articles in which are indications as to the lines along which, in present circumstances, the pursuit of the PRIMARY REQUISITE is counselled.

The Secretariat exists to advise associations or individuals upon this.

H. E.

PARLIAMENT*Continued from page 6, col. 1*

one executive head over a large portion of war supplies. On the contrary, the Departments retain their separate identities under their respective chiefs. A War Cabinet Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, will exercise general supervision and guidance over them and will concert and co-ordinate their actions.

... "1. The Minister of Production is the War Cabinet Minister charged with prime responsibility for all the business of war production in accordance with the policy of the Minister of Defence and the War Cabinet. He will carry out all the duties hitherto exercised by the Production Executive excepting only those relating to manpower and labour.

2. These duties include the allocation of available resources of productive capacity and raw materials (including arrangements for their import), the settlement of priorities of production where necessary, and the supervision and guidance of the various Departments and Branches of Departments concerned.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this paper, the responsibilities to Parliament of the Ministers in charge of Departments concerned with production for the administration of their Departments remain unaltered, and any Ministerial Head of a Department has the right to appeal either to the Minister of Defence or to the War Cabinet in respect of the proper discharge of such responsibilities.

4. The Minister of Production will also be the Minister responsible for handling, on behalf of the War Cabinet, discussions on the Combined Bodies set up here and in the United States to deal with Munitions Assignments and Raw Materials as between the Allies."...

FEBRUARY 11.**CENTRAL PLANNING AUTHORITY (4½ columns)**

The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Arthur Greenwood): The Government have had under consideration the best means of carrying out their pledge to establish a Central Planning Authority and have reached the following decisions. The existing statutory duties in regard to town and country planning, exercised by the Minister of Health in England and Wales, will be transferred to the Minister of Works and Buildings, whose title will, with His Majesty's approval, be changed to Minister of Works and Planning. The Minister's planning functions will be to guide the formulation by local authorities in England and Wales of town and country planning schemes which will adequately reflect the national policy for urban and rural development. The Ministry will be recognised as the Department which local authorities in England and Wales must consult on the general lines of town and country planning, and it will exercise the powers of the central Government under the Town and Country Planning Acts, including the powers which will be available under forthcoming legislation to give effect to the First Report of the Uthwatt Committee, and it will lay down the general principles to which town and country planning must conform. The Secretary of State for Scotland will be responsible, as heretofore, for the exercise in Scotland of the functions in regard to planning to be exercised in England and Wales by the Minister of Works and Planning.

It is evident that the work of the Minister of Works and Planning and of the Secretary of State for Scotland will touch upon the work of other Departments of State at very many points. The Minister of Works and Planning and the Secretary of State will, therefore, be assisted by a Committee of senior officials representing the Departments

concerned. The main functions of this committee will be to ensure that, so far as possible, the national policy of urban and rural development is carried out as a single and consistent whole. Much of the work of interdepartmental co-ordination will be carried out by means of this committee of officials. Questions which cannot be settled by this committee will be dealt with by a committee of the Ministers concerned, under the chairmanship of the Minister without Portfolio, by virtue of his special responsibilities for reconstruction matters generally, and will be settled by them unless reference to the War Cabinet is necessary. The Council of Ministers, the appointment of which was announced on July 17, 1941, will be dissolved. It will of course be understood that these arrangements do not divest individual Ministers of their responsibilities for taking action within the spheres of their respective Departments.

In reaching these decisions, the Government's intention has been to secure the most appropriate development and use of the land of this country, and they believe that by a procedure of this kind the various activities of the Departments concerned in post-war reconstruction, including the speedy provision of houses for those who need them, the redevelopment of devastated areas, the clearance of slums, the relief of overcrowding, the provision of all necessary public services and the general promotion of rural development in the light of a positive policy for the maintenance of a healthy and well-balanced agriculture, can be welded into a single and consistent policy. The Government will review, having regard to subsequent developments and experience, the objectives stated in paragraph 4 of Section 428 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, namely:

"(a) Continued and further redevelopment of congested urban areas, where necessary.

(b) Decentralisation or dispersal, both of industries and industrial population, from congested areas.

(c) Encouragement of a reasonable balance of industrial development, so far as possible, throughout the various divisions or regions of Great Britain, coupled with the appropriate diversification of industry in each division or region throughout the country."

The Government will study and concert, in the light of the review, the steps that should be taken to reach these objectives.

In furthering their policy for urban and rural development, the Government will seek to avoid measures which would interfere with the overriding aim of raising the standard of living to the highest possible level. In particular, the Government: (a) Will seek to ensure that fresh development is planned with due regard to the use which can be made of existing capital equipment and existing public services, and will not wantonly countenance the break-up of old and valuable industrial concentrations; (b) Will seek to avoid the diversion of productive agricultural land to other purposes if there is unproductive or less productive land that could reasonably be used for those purposes. The necessary legislation to give effect to these decisions will be introduced at an early date.

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox: Will the right hon. Gentleman state who wrote that essay?

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: Are we to have a White Paper giving further details?

Mr. Greenwood: A Debate is taking place in another place to-day on the question. But I will consider the ques-

tion of a White Paper, though the House might prefer a discussion in this Chamber.

Mr. Bossom: Will these matters be carried out by existing local authorities, or is it proposed to start new regional authorities to administer them?

Mr. Greenwood: Until we have arrived at a stage where there is some measure of agreement we shall work through the local authorities.

Mr. Bossom: Is it not a fact that local authorities have already been approached and asked whether they will have matters of this sort handled through larger regional authorities and not through the existing local authorities themselves? Only yesterday I believe that very point was raised in my own division.

Mr. Greenwood: That is a matter of co-operation which depends on agreement.

Viscountess Astor: Have the Government no plans for regional re-organisation?

Mr. Hopkinson: In view of the fact that it is a matter of doubt whether the next generation will live above the ground or underground, cannot this proposal be described as flap-doodle from beginning to end?

Sir Francis Fremantle: Is it proposed to appoint an advisory planning committee of people outside who are tremendously interested and concerned and are responsible in these matters, as was the case with the Ministry of Health Advisory Housing Committee?

Mr. Greenwood: As a matter of fact the Minister of Works and Buildings has already got a series of committees covering the whole field of physical reconstruction. . . .

Mr. Maxton: The Minister has said that legislation will be introduced forthwith. Is it proposed that operations under the scheme shall be started immediately after the legislation is passed?

Mr. Greenwood: Yes. Legislation will be necessary, I understand, to alter the title of the Ministry of Works and Buildings and also to transfer to the Minister the statutory powers now exercised by the Minister of Health.

Mr. Maxton: Is that all the scope of the legislation?

Mr. Greenwood: I have announced that legislation will be necessary in relation to certain aspects of the Report. . . .

Mr. McKinlay: Will the Department of Health in Scotland continue to be the over-riding authority, irrespective of decisions taken by this Ministry?

Mr. Greenwood: This scheme has the whole-hearted approval of the Secretary of State. As regards physical planning, his powers will be as great as those of the Minister in England and Wales, but as regards questions affecting the location of industry and transport, they will have to be decided in co-operation with other Departments.

Mr. McKinlay: May I repeat my Question? Will the Department of Health still be the over-riding authority in town and country planning in Scotland, without any regard to any desire of the Ministry of Works and Buildings?

Mr. Greenwood: I have already said so. The answer is "Yes, Sir."

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